

Ward, H.W.

1947

Service Paper

Introducing Canada into a United States
history program.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
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1947

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INTRODUCING CANADA
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Assistant Professor of Education.

B. Second Reader: Dr. John L. Rowe	
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Associate Professor of Business Education.

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Gift of H.W. Ward,
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May 13, 1947
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A. Some important dates in Canada's history 70-73

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Reasons for Undertaking This Study

Arthur A. Hauck, now president of the University of Maine, made an interesting survey in the early 1930's among Canadian and American high school seniors, to determine first, what Canadians knew about the United States and their attitude toward the United States, and second, what American students knew about Canada and their attitude toward Canada. A test of information about Canada was submitted to 1,267 American students from all parts of the United States and a similar test about the United States was given to 1,168 Canadian students scattered throughout the provinces. Compositions were also written¹ by 800 boys and girls in each country.

American students proved themselves to know very little about Canadian history and geography, while Canadian students knew very little more than their 'next door neighbors.' Yet Canada and the United States probably have more common interests than any other two nations in the world. With each passing year we find the two feder-

¹

A.A. Hauck "Education and Canadian-United States Relations." World Affairs September 1933 p. 26

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throughout the provinces. Correct answers were also written
by 100 boys and girls in each country.

A student's answers proved themselves to know very
little about Canadian history and geography, while Cana-
dian students knew very little more than their high school
neighbors. For Canada and the United States properly
have been known in these days only as two nations in
the world. With each passing year we find the two na-

ations being more closely drawn together in bonds of common interest and in problems of mutual consideration and of world import. Decisions on future problems must be made by the youth of Canada and the United States .

They must be prepared to meet these future problems. The writer, therefore, believes that an intelligent understanding of each other is a prerequisite to success in future relations between Canada and America. It is further believed that such an intelligent understanding cannot be gained when scant attention is given in the textbooks of each country to the history and geography of the other.

Present Textbook Coverage

President Hauck also included in his survey an examination of United States History textbooks and their treatment of Canadian history.

Full accounts of the periods of exploration and early colonization, the French and Indian War, the War of 1812, and boundary disputes are given in practically all United States histories, but other events are given little space and in many of the current textbooks are not even mentioned. For example, among thirty eight elementary and junior high histories examined there are but two which mentioned the Rush-Bagot Agreement by name and only nine which described its makeup. Three senior high

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textbooks out of twenty one, mention the Agreement and nine others speak of an arrangement for disarmament along the Canadian-American border. The history of the Canadian Confederation, which has affected not only our relations with Canada but also with Great Britain, is mentioned only in six textbooks. No American history textbook even mentioned the International Joint Commission, established in 1909. It is with little wonder that Canadians can say "Americans know very little about Canada as a country and very little about her history. The people seem to be friendly but uninterested."²

In most Canadian high school textbooks, on the other hand, the outstanding American historical events such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, the Westward Movement, and Canadian-American relations are basically covered. But even in these treatments usually the disputes, controversies and warfare are mentioned to the neglect of the more important peaceful and constructive dealings between the two countries. But at least Canadians are introduced to the United States, our type of government, the nation's development, and its past and present relationships with their own government.³ American students

²

Ibid p. 23

³ Statement based on author's examination of three history textbooks currently used in Canadian history classes. These may be found listed in the bibliography.

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3. Ibid. p. 25
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study very little about Canadian history and that is incidental and is picked up in the 'window dressing' of the study of American history. There is no planned study, in most American history courses, to know and understand Canada, her people and her history and our mutual relationships. A recent doctoral dissertation commenting upon education about Canada in the United States reports that "American schools and colleges do appalling little to teach about Canada, and most of this little, especially in the high schools, seems poorly organized."

Treatment of the Problem

There are related historical events in the foundation and development of the two nations that could be used to more fully explain the planting, the growth and the flowering of the democracies of both nations and their individual cultures. These would not only be educational but they would be of great interest to American high school students. They should be introduced into our American history courses and thereby not only give our students a better knowledge of Canada, but also awaken them to the realization of the international responsibilities which

4

Kenneth Gill What American High School Graduates Should Know about Canada. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Harvard Graduate School of Education 1944

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are theirs and to the rights and obligations which these
5
entail.

Our history program must keep pace with our expanding foreign policy. No longer are we a nation set apart by itself, but one of a closely knit world order, in which understanding and coöperation~~are~~ the only road to our future existence. Education must take the initiative in conditioning our citizens of the future to the proper intellectual and mental attitudes which make such coöperation possible. And the writer believes a narrow provincial history of our country is as definitely outmoded as the horse and buggy. Today we are citizens, not only of the United States, but of the world, therefore our thinking should be developed over and above the narrow confines of extreme nationalism, that too commonly controlled our thinking in the past. The program of education for safeguarding Canada-United States friendship which is here urged is one phase of a possible large development of education in all countries to urgent world realities. Among all countries today there is increased talk and planning for post war educational expansion. Proposals for an International Office of Education are being seriously

5 The Canada-United States Committee on Education
Education for Mutual Understanding and Friendship be-
tween Canada and the United States. Publication #1
1945 p. 10

are taken into consideration and

small

and that, in principle, each case with its own

particularities. No matter how a nation may

be, it is not a matter of course that it

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considered by the government of the United Nations. In the United States today there are being developed special programs of study about Latin America, Asia and the Soviet Union. In school and college and through various agencies for adult education there is more and more study of the relations of nations, the techniques of international action, and the nature of international law. It is within this increased sensitivity to international affairs on the part of all agencies of education that the writer has introduced this study of Canadian history into a United States history program.

The writer believes and hopes that this service paper will stimulate thinking in this direction, by using the history of Canada as our immediate springboard, as far as this history can be related and dove-tailed into our American history courses.

Delimitation of the Subject

The plan intended to be followed by the writer, is to select comparable trends and events in Canadian and United States history and by studying the event or trend in the light of the historical backgrounds of the two countries, to help the student associate the event in the democracies, in time, progress and in the mutual growth and common interest of the two.

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This additional study, may it be pointed out, is not to be done at the expense of the study of American history, but rather it is to make our American history significant and more useful to youth in this critical period in world affairs.

This service paper will treat the following topics:

- (1) An introduction to Canada for American high school students.
- (2) Founding of Canada and the United States.
- (3) Britain's American Empire and its Breakup.
- (4) Federation in Canada and the United States.
- (5) The Westward Expansion of Canada and the United States.
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Author's Reasons for First Topic

The next chapter in this paper presents a short description of the geography of Canada, her government, her languages and her people. The writer believes that this description is in order as an introduction to American students. Therefore, it is inserted here as a preliminary groundwork so that later topics may be better understood and appreciated in their correct background.

Canada is the youngest of the industrial nations of the world today. It is less than one hundred years since the land began to govern itself, and less than twenty years since it has had complete freedom to make its own laws and conduct its own foreign affairs. Nearly two million square miles of land still are undeveloped in Canada. This fact alone emphasizes the comparative youth of the nation.

Yet in the short time since it has achieved its own self government, Canada has developed fisheries and cultivated vast wheat areas that give it a prominent place among the food producing lands of the world. It has built more railroads than any other nation except the United States and Great Britain. It has great cities, modern

1. Francis Cameron, Canada and her Northern Neighbors, 1925, p. 407

2. Author's conclusion derived from figures as presented in Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1924, Volume I pp. 409-420

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CHAPTER II

INTRODUCTION TO CANADA FOR AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

"Two empires by the sea,
Two peoples great and free, Canada provides
One anthem raise,
One race of ancient fame, part of its
One tongue, one faith we claim,
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise." 1

Canada is the youngest of the important nations of the world today. It is less than one hundred years since the land began to govern itself, and less than twenty years since it has had complete freedom to make its own laws and conduct its own foreign affairs. Nearly two million square miles of land still are undeveloped in Canada. This fact alone emphasizes the comparative youth of the nation.

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highways and air lines which carry as much or more freight than those of any other nation.

No country produces more wood pulp and paper, and few make better use of their water power. Canada provides most of the world's asbestos, the greater part of its nickel and other important minerals.

The Second World War has helped Canada develop into the world power she is today, standing shoulder to shoulder with the United States, Great Britain and other members of the United Nations.

From a nation at first engaged primarily in agriculture, Canada now has become important industrially. Its hydroelectric plants have been increased and its factories expanded. Billions of dollars worth of munitions were shipped to the fighting forces of the United Nations.

In peacetime as well as in war, Canada's trade is important in world markets, and especially to its best customers, the United States and Great Britain. Its commercial expansion also caused by the Second World War, has given it third place among trading nations of the world.³

Since 1931, Canada has had the right to send its

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Since 1951, Canada has had the right to send its

diplomatic representatives to Washington and the other capitals of the world.

Canada has become a strong, modern nation. Yet there are still rich stores of her raw materials unexploited. Fertile acres wait for hands to plant them. Valuable forests wait for the woodcutters' axes. Unknown mineral deposits lie under the earth. Unlike the United States, the frontiers of Canada are still unpioneered and untouched.

Canada and the United States have many similarities. There are too, many fundamental differences between the two nations. These are differences though, that one would normally expect who knew the historical, economic, political and geographical makeup of the adjoining federations.

Geography

Geography has played such an important part in the past and present condition of the Canadian federation, that it seems advisable at the outset to describe its physical characteristics.

As a nation, Canada is rather unique in that almost her whole population lives on a narrow belt of land, from one to two hundred miles in width, which extends across the whole continent, from sea to sea. To the north of

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As a nation, Canada is rather unique in that almost
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this belt the land is sparsely populated. To the south is the adjoining United States. Even parts of the narrow belt are unsettled and probably always will be, due to the ruggedness of the land.

The population of Canada, as one would expect, is small. Her total population today is only about eleven and one half million people, or a population about equal to greater New York City. Her territory, however, is a little larger than that of the United States. Of that population about 91% live within one hundred and fifty miles of the United States.

On the eastern half of this line there can be very little expansion because of the ruggedness of the country and the sterility of the land. Add also the increasing severity of the climate as one goes northward. On the westward half, the land is good and the population belt is slowly extending northward. It will probably continue to do so until the severity of the climate in this sector makes further expansion impossible.

The nine provinces which compose Canada can be separated into five geographical sections.

First Section

The first section is made up of what is known as "The Maritime Provinces" of Prince Edward Island, Nova

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Scotia and New Brunswick. These provinces very closely resemble the states of our United States both in size and in fairly even distribution of their population. Fishing, farming, mining, lumbering and shipping are important occupations in this region of forests and deeply indented shores.

Second Section

This area contains the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. They were formerly called Lower and Upper Canada before the present Dominion came into being. This sector is now called Central Canada, because of the centralization of two thirds of Canada's population, in these two provinces. Here too is located, in Ontario, the capital of Canada, Ottawa. It is a region of fertile farms and orchards, and of humming industrial cities.

Third Section

The Canadian Shield is really included in the second, fourth and sixth sections described. However, because of its unique geographic character it is here listed separately. This region is a vast wasteland of forests, rocks, rivers and lakes, and does not contain many inhabitants. More than half of Canada's area is included in this bleak central upland, which bars the way from the interior plains to the eastern part of the country. At no point does it rise much above 2,000 feet above sea level. Although most of this U-shaped plateau has been scraped clean of its fertile

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soil by glaciers of the past, there are scattered patches of land suited to agriculture. The region has rich deposits of minerals, waterfalls that provide electric power for industry, and southern forest valuable for lumbering and making wood pulp for paper. The greatest body of water on the North American continent is Hudson Bay, in the heart of the plateau. Dotting the land here also there are vast numbers of lakes and pools. Quite a few of the lakes have not been named.

Before the present war, this region was not even traversed by any automobile highway, and hence Eastern Canada and Western Canada were joined only by the railroad. To travel by car from Eastern to Western Canada, it was necessary to go by way of the United States. The Canadian Shield was one of the principal factors which held back the Westward expansion of Canada.

Fourth Section

This section is composed of the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the last of the provinces to be added to the Dominion of Canada. These provinces are cut off from British Columbia to the west by the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Shield isolates them on the east. With almost no trees, except along the rivers, the fertile prairies of the southern plains provide

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Fifth Section

High mountains form a gigantic barrier between the interior of Canada and the Pacific Ocean. The western range of its Selkirks have peaks 10,000 feet high, while the Rockies proper rise to a height of 19,359 feet above the sea. Between the six forested ranges lie deep valleys, well suited ^{to} fruit growing, and drained by swiftly flowing rivers. This region is one of great scenic beauty by reason of its magnificent snow covered peaks, its shining glaciers, its clear valuable mineral deposits and rich lumbering districts. The Pacific coast, at the foot of the Coastal Mountains and St. Elias Range, is deeply indented and bordered with many hundreds of sheltering islands. It is an extremely important fishing ground.

This section which constitutes British Columbia commonly takes credit for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and hence the formation of the Dominion of Canada.

the most extensive single wheat-growing area on the North American continent. Narrowing to the north, the wheatlands finally give place to forests. Farther north still, and east of the Mackenzie basin, are the desolate "Barren Lands." These Canadian plains are drained by many rivers. Upon them are thousands of lakes, a few of which are of enormous size.

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High mountains form a gigantic barrier between the interior of Canada and the Pacific Ocean. The western ranges of the Rockies have peaks 10,000 feet high, while the Rockies proper rise to a height of 12,559 feet above the sea. Between the six forested ranges lie deep valleys, well cultivated ^{to} fruit growing, and drained by swiftly flowing rivers. This region is one of great scenic beauty by reason of its magnificent snow covered peaks, its shining glaciers, its clear valuable mineral deposits and rich lumbering districts. The Pacific coast, at the foot of the Coastal Mountains and St. Elias Range, is deeply indented and bordered with many hundreds of sheltering islands. It is an extremely important fishing ground. This section which constitutes British Columbia cannot but take credit for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and hence the formation of the Dominion of Canada.

Lumbering and mining are the principal industries of this mountainous province.

Sixth Section

This is made up of the Northwest Territory and the Yukon. It extends from the Canadian prairies almost to the North Pole. Its northern location, together with the rugged nature of the land, makes these places unfavorable for extensive settlement. The mineral wealth of Yukon has contributed much color to Canadian history. The few inhabitants are Eskimos, agents of the Hudson Bay Company, miners, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and missionaries. Recently the Alcan highway which follows the route of the Canadian airway has been constructed as a co-operative enterprise of the United States and Canada.

Temperatures in this area vary from 60 degrees below zero within the Arctic Circle in winter, to 90 degrees above in the summer time.

From a glance at these geographical divisions, it can easily be seen that the nation is not geographically a natural one. Many natural barriers hinder the flow of ideas, materials, and peoples between the provinces. But in spite of these hindrances, a true national spirit has developed. Among the many things which have contributed to the development of this Canadian consciousness is the proximity of the United States.

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Government

In government, Canada resembles the United States, in that, both are forms of federalism. In fact much of the federalism of Canada has been taken from the oldest form of federalism in the world, the United States. The Canadians have taken some forms of their government from the United States, some from experience and some from the English, and they have blended the mixture into a form which⁵ they believe is best for their conditions and needs.

The federal government of Canada and the provincial governments of Canada differ fundamentally from our own federal and state governments in many ways. With the birth of federalism in Canada, the Canadian provinces specified to the British Government exactly what they wished for⁶ laws, regulations and rights. They were granted these in the British North American Act. All other political and economical restrictions remained under the control and jurisdiction of the Government of London, to whom they were still subservient.

When federalism was born in the United States, the states ceded specifically the powers and controls they wish-

5

Ibid pp. 192-193

6 G. W. Brown Building the Canadian Nation p. 320

ed the federal government to exercise. All others, either explicit or implicit, they retained within their own jurisdiction.

Moreover the federal government of the Dominion of Canada, has the right to disallow any provincial legislation which it considers injurious to the general interests of the Country, even though the statute in question may be entirely within the legal competence of the provincial legislature. In the United States there is no such provision for controlling the individual actions of the states in the general interest of the country as a whole. In fact such an attempt would be an encroachment on state rights and would undoubtedly send the various states into an uproar.

Canada was the first country to have both a parliamentary and federal system, and Canada and Australia are still the only countries with this combination. Canada's federal system as we have already noticed, dates from Confederation, and was established by the British North America Act. This Act, which was passed by the British Parliament in 1867, created a new national government at Ottawa; and it is, therefore, sometimes called the Canadian constitution. This constitution is not wholly written down, but like that of Great Britain depends on certain unwritten laws.

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In language Canada and the United States are similar to the extent that both nations use the English language. However, in Canada in addition to English, Canadian French is given equal recognition as an official national language. Paper, currency and postage stamps also are printed both in English and French. In the supreme court as well as in the houses of Parliament, both French and English are the accepted languages.

Some Americans do not sometimes understand the dualism of languages in Canada. But it must be remembered that Canada was first settled by the French and today they make up one third of her population. Many of them still speak only in the native tongue of the French. Hence the necessity of the two official languages.

People

In this discussion of the people of Canada, the nation will be divided into four different sections.

First Section - Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island

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British and United States ancestry or origin. It must be remembered that during our Revolution upwards of eighty thousand Loyalists fled from the United States. It is estimated that between thirty and forty thousand of them settled in Nova Scotia and Quebec.⁷ Other racial stocks are French Acadians and Germans who came to Nova Scotia over two hundred years ago.

In the other Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the population is largely made up of people of British descent and about 90% of the population is native born.⁸

Second Section - The Central Provinces of Quebec and Ontario

In these two provinces is to be found the best example of national cleavage in Canada. In the province of Quebec nine-tenths of the people are French speaking Canadians.⁹ The province is properly called French Canada, since it is here that the majority of the French in Canada live. Practically all of the French population is Roman Catholic. Three-tenths of the population of the whole Dominion live in Quebec.

Immediately bordering upon this province and contrasting

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W. L. Grant History of Canada p. 144
Ryerson Press

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Frances Carpenter Building the Canadian Nation p. 135

9 Sixty Years of Canadian Progress - Canadian Bureau of
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strongly in culture, religion, language and national origin are the people of Ontario. The majority of the people in this province are of British descent, and belong to various Protestant sects. There are also more than 30,000 Indians living in Ontario.

Ontario is the most populous of the provinces having a total population of 3,787,655.¹⁰

Third Section - The Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

In these three provinces the oldest families are made up of people of French and British descent who left the first settled provinces of Quebec and Ontario and went West in search of better land and new wealth.

In Saskatchewan people of United States ancestry or origin rank next to those of British extraction in numbers.

Spread out through all the provinces but centered chiefly in Saskatchewan are Germans, Austrians, Russians, Scandinavians, and Ruthenians as well as other people of European ancestry.

Fourth Section - The Forest Province of British Columbia

The majority of the British Columbians are of British

10 Canadian Census of 1941

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Vital Statistics, Annual Report. Ottawa, King's Printer. p. 379

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Other countries well represented in its population are Sweden, Norway, Russia, Finland, Italy. As in the United States Canada's Oriental population is located on the Pacific coast. British Columbia also has more Indians than any other province with the exception of Ontario.

11 Frances Carpenter Canada and Her Northern Neighbors
p. 311

12 Ibid. p. 238

Spain, France, England and Holland discovered new lands and claimed them for their own. During this period of exploration Europe had seen these nations challenge each other's supremacy in this newly explored North America. She had seen the final emergence of two great empires shortly after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. One was the French and the other was the British empire. Each was now striving to establish itself not only as the dominant power of Europe but also the power in North America. Little did each of these empires suspect that neither would eventually rule these original colonies, but from them would emerge two of the greatest democracies of the modern world - Canada and the United States.

During this period of international rivalry upon the continent, very comparable conditions in France and England led to the settling of Canada (New France) and the English colonies in America. Each nation was desirous of establishing

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CHAPTER III

Founding of Canada and the United States

Canada and the United States are like children of a common mother, Europe. Both countries owe their foundation and settlement to general conditions in Europe, during and preceding the seventeenth century.

In this period of world history Europe was undergoing a series of epochal changes. The European powers of Portugal, Spain, France, England and Holland discovered new lands and claimed them for their own. During this period of exploration Europe had seen these nations challenge each other's supremacy in this newly explored North America. She had seen the final emergence of two great empires shortly after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. One was the French and the other was the British empire. Each was now striving to establish itself not only as the dominant power of Europe but also the power in North America. Little did each of these empires suspect that neither would eventually rule these original colonies, but from them would emerge two of the greatest democracies of the modern world - Canada and the United States.

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During this period of international rivalry upon the continent, very comparable conditions in France and England led to the settling of Canada (New France) and the English colonies in America. Each nation was desirous of establishing

new colonies on the North American continent because of the raw materials which could be gained in the new world and could be used by each country at home and in their tradings with other nations. Each had heard of the fabulous wealth that the Spaniards had found in the New World and they were hopeful of striking something of the same nature.

England in her early explorations, hoped that through North America she might find a passageway to the East and to new found wealth. The English pushed their search by way of the North West. Frobisher and Davis, two of the Elizabethan "sea dogs", began the search for the Northwest passage. Later Henry Hudson, in his unsuccessful search, met a tragic end in what is now called Hudson Bay.

The French too were still desirous of finding a new route to India and all the early French discoverers, such as Verrazano, Champlain, Pontgrave and De Monts, in their probings of the waterways and inlets of North America, were seeking this outlet to the East.

After the temporary experiments in colonization in the sixteenth century, France and England were ready for more successful attempts. They now had people who were willing to go to the New World and merchants who were willing to invest money in the fur trade or who wanted to obtain grants of land. Therefore they both set out with fairly comparable plans of colonization.

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In England the Plymouth and London Companies were organized in 1606 with land grants in America. This took place in the reign of King James I and the land grants extended from Canada southward to present day South Carolina.

In Canada, on the other hand, the Company of New France was formed in 1627. Much like the Plymouth and London companies this company was designed to set up a permanent colony in New France. It gave special grants of money to emigrants and also guaranteed them the rights of citizenship. Its intention of course was to make money for the company stock holders as was the case in the English settlements, and to promote the general interests of the mother country. It must be noted, that the French explorers had more altruistic religious and patriotic zeal than had their English counter parts. As Grant in his History of Canada says, "many were led to Canada by a desire to spread wide the name of France and who in frail bark and frailer canoe, on foot on horseback wandered over vast expanses of country and set up the flag of France in the swamps of Louisiana and on the foothills of the Rockies"¹. Yes, the French minds were burning^{with} a patriotic ardour to spread the name of France to the farthest corners of the earth, if possible.

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Coupled with this too, was a missionary zeal not found among the English settlers in America. The first comers to Virginia and Plymouth, it is true planned to carry the Gospel to the Indians but very early their desire ceased to motivate their actions. The French settlers and explorers were accompanied by Jesuits. This Catholic order contributed scores of missionaries to New France. The Jesuits for the most part were men of gentle birth but they braved the cold, wet, and misery of the Indian villages, with their perpetual stench, dirt and poor food to convert the Indians to their faith. "Their aim ...was to establish a native Christianity. They learned the language of their flocks and made no attempt to teach them French."²

For the most part colonists came to America to practise their own beliefs. They were little interested in spreading their faiths to other peoples, nor was the patriotic ardour which we have noted in the French so strongly present in the English colonists. Many of the English colonials came to America to escape the over-population and the poor economic conditions at home. They hoped to get a new start in life for their own betterment. They had little money due to the heavy drain on the English treasury caused by the European wars and their resulting heavy taxes. Consequently a fresh

2 Ibid p. 58

economic start in a new land appealed to many of them.

But regardless of motivating reasons, the individuals of both countries evolved similar patterns of colonization. Land grants were made to private companies in the initial groundwork of settling Canada and United States. In America, it worked. In Canada it was not so successful. The reasons for the success in one area and the failure in another area of the same plan put to use on the same continent, can be traced to conditions in the fatherland of each country.

In France the majority of the people were free from religious dissensions, were satisfied with economic conditions and wanted to remain in France. Hence, of course, the progress of colonization was not very rapid nor very successful. In fact most of New France's companies were compelled to furnish a specific number of colonists each year to Canada in accordance with their charter agreement.

In America, after the colonies were well established their growth was exceptionally rapid. In fact it was so rapid that before the end of the seventeenth century there was talk of over-population in the colonies. This situation can be traced to conditions in England. Religious unrest caused by the effects of the Reformation, unsettled economic conditions, fear of future wars, and a chance for a new start in life were causes enough to make the English desirous of going to the American colonies. And this they did in large

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numbers. The government had no need to offer a personal incentive to the English to go to the colonies - they had it themselves.

With the accession of Louis XIV, France's colonial policy was now changed. No longer were the colonies entrusted to the manipulation of private companies. They were made completely responsible to the Crown and all private charters were revoked. They now were subsidized by the government with tools and animals for the farmers and nets and boats for the fishermen.

At this point the colonial policy of the two nations began to work on totally different patterns. On the French side the government gave aid to the colonies to help further their expansion, while on the other hand the British exacted payment and penalties from her American colonies. One developed stronger ties between the colony and the homeland, and pushed back the frontiers in the name of France. The other created dissension between the colonies and the homeland that eventually led to the American Revolution. It led also to dissension amongst the colonists themselves because of a lack of a common bond, and common purpose of plan, which the French had.

In other words one nation was vitally interested in her new colonial adventure while the other knew little and cared less about her colonies across the sea and their successes

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CHAPTER IV

Britain's American Empire and its Breakup seemed that the possibilities of the British Empire were unlimited.

Because of the paternal care and continuous help of the French government to the Canadian colonies and the lack of homeland support given to the American colonies, one might suspect that the former would probably outlive the latter as successful colonies of their respective governments. But such was not to be the case. In part this can be traced to the weaknesses and corruption which too frequently accompany paternalistic government. The direct cause was war.

The Seven Years War, with the resulting Peace of Paris in 1763, in which France lost her whole American empire as well as other interests to Great Britain, spelled the end to her expansive colonial aspirations on this continent.

While on the other hand, the fortunes of the English colonies both in the newly acquired New France and the thirteen original American colonies were riding high. Both were prosperous and developing further each month. The American colonies particularly were enjoying liberties unknown in other empires and this, combined with the added revenue of the fur trade they had gained from New France, led the English to believe all was well in America.

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In Canada the threat of France had been wiped out completely and the minds of the English statesmen were engulfed in a state of lethargic political satisfaction. It seemed that the possibilities of the British Empire were unlimited. For now it was no longer an empire solely British in culture, because with the acquisition of the French colonies, it became the new heterogeneous British Empire. Timber for naval stores was abundant in both colonies; a plenitude of fishing was enjoyed by the people of both the old and the new colonies; the sale of English manufactured goods to the colonies was mounting rapidly; and raw material brought to England was in turn exported to continental Europe by England, where the market for sugar, tobacco, rice and furs brought England a handsome profit.

The Peace of Paris, however, had greatly affected the structure of the whole British Colonial Empire in North America. For after this peace, England's empire was now a "conglomerate affair composed of the cosmopolitan English islands and settlements, French Canada, Spanish Florida, certain French Islands in the West Indies and the great interior valley peopled chiefly by the semi-savage Indians".¹ It was now necessary to reorganize all these colonies under

¹ Max Savelle Foundation of American Civilization
Henry Holt and Co. 1942 p. 579

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a central colonial administration. The Seven Years War had been fought mainly for the protection of the American colonies. Yet they had contributed little to its support and a terrific national debt of 140,000,000 pounds confronted the English administration. Under the English mercantile system the colonies existed to be exploited, and therefore they must be used to restore to the English merchants the prosperity which they had lost during the Seven Years War.

Then too, a garrison had to be maintained for the protection of the colonies and the British believed this should be supported or at least partly supported by the colonies themselves in America. Taxes, distributed evenly over the colonies would help to meet this need of additional money for a struggling English economic situation. The colonists whose economy was now flourishing, would be the key to this sorely needed financial problem.

Conditions in the colonies themselves, however, even though things appeared well on the surface, called for immediate solution.

In Canada, the French fearful of losing their laws and religion, were wrangling with the English speaking fur traders who came only a short time after the Peace of Paris in quest of Canada's fur trade. They were only a few hundred in number but nevertheless they wished the province to be

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governed like the other British colonies. They wanted an elected assembly, English laws for carrying on business, and English practices like trial by jury. But the French were afraid of these demands. After the fall of French Canada, they had been promised full protection of their civil rights and of religious freedom. Would not these few Englishmen control the assembly under English law and thus take away the rights and privileges of sixty thousand French?

This was the beginning of one of Canada's most trying battles on the road to national unity. It was the presence in Canada of two groups of people, which later became more proportionate in numbers, differing in language, religion and nationality attempting to find a common bond to hold them together as a nation. At this time in British imperial history when England was beset with many more vexing conditions this quarrel was another thorn pricking at the vitals of the English organic system. Even more serious for the Empire as a whole than the tension in Canada was Britain's quarrel with the Thirteen Colonies. Here friction started with the British attempt to control colonial trade more strictly and to tax the colonies more heavily. It ended in the division of the Empire and the creation of the United States.

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Even more serious for the Empire as a whole than the tension in Canada was Britain's quarrel with the thirteen Colonies. Here friction started with the British attempt to control colonial trade more strictly and to tax the colonies more heavily. It ended in the division of the Empire and the creation of the United States.

Aggravating these conditions in both the old and newly ceded colonies of the British Empire were the Proclamation of 1763 and the Quebec Act of 1774. These really proved conclusively that the task of the British in ruling their new empire with its widely differing population was a most difficult one.

At one extreme was Virginia which had been in the empire over one hundred and fifty years and whose white population was drawn almost entirely from the British Isles. In the other extreme was Quebec which had just entered the British Empire with an entire French population.

The Proclamation of 1763 was received with joy by neither the American colonists nor the French Canadians. For it set up a Proclamation Line drawn along the Appalachian barrier and settlers were forbidden to go west of this imaginary line. This arrangement was intended to prevent trouble with the Indians.

The French fur traders on one hand wished to go as far west as New France had extended, hence they were not satisfied.

The Americans, on the other hand, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, whose original grants extended from sea to sea, already had started to push westward over the mountains, wished to continue to do so and did move westward even after

"A Biography of Daniel Boone, Master of the Wilderness"
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Nor did the Proclamation with its provisions solve the already troublesome government situation in Quebec. The English speaking merchants did not like it because the changes in government and laws, which it promised and which would favor them, were not made immediately.

The French-Canadians also were displeased because changes, which they did not want to take place, were promised.

Changes which were to be made, according to the Proclamation, included an elected assembly, and laws encouraging immigration from the Thirteen Colonies were to be inaugurated to counter-balance the heavy French population. Also laws comparable to those already existent in England were to be introduced. One of these would not have allowed Roman Catholics to sit in Parliament or hold public office. Such possibilities as these were what the French Canadians feared.

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The Proclamation of 1763 was soon recognized as a failure in England and a new policy was soon needed. This new policy was laid down in the Quebec Act of 1774. The formulation of this policy can be chiefly attributed to an Englishman, Sir Grey Carleton, who had been one of Wolfe's most trusted officers at Quebec and a man who was genuinely interested in the success of the new colony of Canada. He was appointed Governor of the colony in 1776 and for twenty-two of the next thirty years he held that post.

The passage of the act by the British Parliament was intended to correct the difficulties which had arisen in the colonies of the British Empire since its late creation. In Canadian history the Quebec Act stands as one of the most important measures.³ For it did definitely create among the French Canadians a trust in British rule and created a loyalty which had previously had been doubted to be possible by most English and which has become stronger through the following years.

Freedom of worship was allowed by the act and the ban on Roman Catholics holding public office was removed. An assembly was denied and the colony was to be ruled by a governor.

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3 G. W. Brown Building the Canadian Nation p. 120

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by the arrangement of English and French laws. English laws were to prevail in criminal matters and French laws in civil matters.

None of these new changes resulted in great acclamation among the Thirteen American Colonies. In fact it stirred up new attacks upon the British Parliament because of their new favors to French Canada and added new fuel to old fires of resentment against the mother country.

Americans believed that the provision to extend the boundaries of Canada to take in Labrador on the east and the whole region of the Great Lakes as far west as the Mississippi and far south as the Ohio was not only aiding the French in Canada by the extension of their power, but was cutting off the colonies from the west and encircling them with Roman Catholics for whom they most assuredly had no love.⁴ This they reasoned was a thrust at the future life of the American colonies. They would now not only be cut off on the west but would have the strong British navy as a threat on the east, a threat which did not exist while the French ruled Canada.

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4 A. L. Burt A Short History of Canada for Americans
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Hence in the eighteenth century we have seen the flowering of a possibly great British Empire in North America. We have seen the difficulties necessitated by reorganization of the vast and complex empire after the Seven Years War. We have seen a judicious step made by the British in French Canada which kept this territory always joined with the British Empire. But we have noticed the mistakes in judgment by the British Government which were to be followed by other mistakes, resulting in the American Revolution and the break-up of this vast North American Empire.

It is a strange paradox of history that the segment of the Empire from which the none too competent contemporary English statesmen expected the greater amount of trouble in controlling and moulding into the British way of life, turned out to be the easier to hold and later was to be one of the brightest jewels in the British crown of world empire.

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feelings of strength and sturdy independence escaped their vision; these subjects arose in bloody revolt and shook the empire to its very foundations. A revolution which proved to be one of the great events in modern world history, because of the new governmental developments which were to follow, was fought and won by the American colonies.

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CHAPTER V

Federation in Canada and the United States

Canada and the United States both have self government, although it has come into being by different methods.

Canada's steps toward self government were all taken while she was a member of an Empire. No other countries in South, Central, or North America had gained self-government through this process. All other governments have gained their freedom by way of revolution. Of course the United States was first among these nations to set up its own democratic government after the American Revolution.

Union within each nation, however, developed by similar patterns of outside fears and internal needs of unity and common purpose, which each felt could be gained best by a federation.

For the 1850's in Canada were part of an era of fast moving and startling changes. It too was an era of possibilities and problems. There was talk of a transcontinental railway and of transcontinental telegraph wires. And it was even envisioned that a railway might be laid from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia.

But with these happy indications of future conditions in Canada were mixed many pressing problems to harass Canadian minds fearful of the safety of British North America.

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But with these happy indications of future conditions in Canada were mixed many menacing problems to be solved. Canadian minds fearful of the safety of British North America.

Across the border in the United States, railways were already reaching toward the Maritime Provinces, toward Quebec and Ontario (then Upper and Lower Canada) and even toward the Canadian West from Chicago. People were on the move everywhere and with the advent of these modern means of communication, parts of British North America which were once isolated were now being brought into close contact with the United States.

"As early as 1853 a monthly mail service was organized between Red River Canada and the nearest post office in Minnesota. Soon hundreds of ox carts were plying back and forth between St. Paul and Fort Gray, Canada."¹ Even the Hudson Bay Company was beginning to abandon the Hudson Bay route and was importing its goods through the United States. On the West Coast with the discovery of gold in California, Canadians were to be found among the first 'forty-niners'. Miners searching for gold pushed their way north from one valley to another. In 1858 they had reached the Fraser river in British Columbia and from there they moved farther north.

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Far-sighted Canadians soon saw that these modern methods

of communication and new relations with Americans in themselves were good, but they realized that these new contacts were drawing people in this part of the British Empire nearer to the United States because of free access between these regions and the constant migration across the international boundary line. Added to this in the Maritime Provinces and Upper and Lower Canada, the best lands were already well populated and settlers were pushing westward. After being confronted by the Canadian Shield, these settlers were diverted southward into the United States, and were becoming part of the Westward Movement in the territory of their southern neighbors. Thus many Canadian and Maritime citizens were being absorbed into the United States.

All in all, many Canadians were beginning to develop closer and deeper ties with the American than they had among themselves. Their natural accessibility to the United States was a cause of this free intercourse, and gradually developing inter-trade. In addition natural barriers did not exist between the United States and British North America such as those that existed between the different parts of the British colonies in Canada. Most parts of the United States and British North America were connected by steam rail, and telegraph.

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People on opposite sides of the borders of the two countries, too, had much in common. The people of the Maritime Provinces, for instance, had far more in common with the folk of New England than they had with people of Lower Canada. And the people of British Columbia had a great deal more in common with others on the west coast of the United States than they did with people in Upper Canada. Canada seemed to be a disjointed collection of strewn out posts which many believed could never be formed into a working unit. The Maritime Provinces were divided from Canada by the rough highlands of northern New Brunswick. Canada was separated from Red River settlement by hundreds of miles of rockland and forest. The Pacific coast lay 1500 miles beyond the Red River, so far across the provinces and mountains that to everyone but the fur trader it seemed to belong to another world. Few Canadians dreamed of a confederation of provinces at this time.

Canadian statesmen of vision feared that if confederation was ever to come to the British North American Colonies it must come now or the British Colonies would one by one be swallowed up by the United States.

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In Canada there were five distinct governments and a private company forming British North America before federation. Each had its own loyalties, its own history, its own regulations on money, its own postal system and its own tariff, to say nothing of its own jealousies. Add to this a population basically composed of people of two different languages, cultures and religions.

It may be true that in the United States before confederation, we too had many problems which were a peril to the establishment of our constitutional government, but they can hardly be labeled as great as our neighbor's to the north.

We had our state jealousies, our trouble with coining money in the various states, our trouble with raising funds to defray past and present debts of the states, fear of a centralized government and other obstructions on the road to national unity. But necessity of federation in the United States was brought to the public eye by a revolution against England, which emphasized most strongly the urgent need of the creation of a central government among the colonies.

It should be noted also that federation in America brought about by gradual processes of apparent necessity had asserted itself slowly in the various thirteen colonies.

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The New England Confederation was the first apparent step leading to a common union among the first colonies which processed the people for the steps they were to take to federation later. Later followed the Albany Congress with its plan for colonial union. Although this congress failed, it was clear evidence, nevertheless, of a growing feeling of unity among the leaders of American business and politics.²

When the colonies were really 'up against it' in their strained relations with England, we know the Continental Congress came into existence with its united appeal for the colonies as a whole. And it must not be forgotten that this was made ready for the leaders and the American people themselves by common literary efforts through letters, pamphlets and speeches in which they defined and defended American rights.

In Canada there was none of this groundwork laid, and there were no zealots for national unity stirring the people. Most Canadians saw no apparent need of union among the provinces in the 1850's.. To the ordinary resident the fear of the United States absorbing part of the Empire seemed incredible. They were enjoying the friendliest of

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relations with their next door neighbors and they knew and trusted them better than did they trust the members of other parts of the North American Empire.

They were bound by economic ties with the United States and not among their own provinces. While in the colonies before confederation economic ties had long existed between the northern and southern colonies. As the American colonies expanded to the point where they became contiguous and roads were built connecting one colony with another, there took place an assimilation between them that was impossible in the British colonies to its north because of natural barriers separating them. On the great north and south highway along the continental seaboard, for instance, regular stage coach service was the rule in certain sections for the small but increasing number of intercolonial travelers. Inns sprang up along the route which served as overnight stopping places, where ideas were drawn and provincialism weakened.

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But within four short years (1861-1864) swiftly moving events changed the entire situation and far seeing statesmen seized this opportunity that probably never would be possible again.

First among these events was the Civil War in the United States which was being fought during these same years. Incidents during the war almost brought England and the Northern elements in the United States into open warfare.

To Canada and the Maritime Provinces this was a grave danger. For northern extremists threatened to march into Canada, when the war ended, and destroy the last vestiges of British rule on the American continent.³ With the American railways running into all parts of the empire of Britain in North America, such conquest might be an easy task.

Trade was also a determining factor in promoting Canadian confederation.

In 1854 a reciprocal trade agreement had been drawn up which encouraged trade between the United States and British North America of fish and agricultural products. But now it seemed certain that the treaty would be abrogated and in view of this it seemed wise that the provinces should do all possible to encourage trade among themselves.

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This Act was a union between the provinces of Upper and
Lower Canada. It was instigated during the governorship of
Charles Paulett Thomson, soon to become Lord Lyndenham, who
was intent upon practical reforms. The Union was most un-
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Because of this British Canadian nationalism and
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But in such crises great leaders sometimes come to the fore, and in 1864 three great Canadian statesmen came to the service of their government. A coalition, the Great Coalition of June, 1864 was made possible and thus became the first step toward confederation. In the Coalition George Brown joined hands with John A. MacDonald and George Etienne Cartier in plans for a federal union of the two provinces in matters of common concern such as common defense. The provincial governments would retain control of many matters, principally of local interest, such as education. They also agreed to send delegates to the Maritime Provinces to see if they could be interested in a plan for a union of all British North America.

The Maritimers held their conference in the spring of 1864 and the Canadian Coalition sent their representatives to this. Thus began the negotiations which later resulted in the confederation of Canada.

At the next conference held at Quebec the Seventy Two Quebec Resolutions were drawn up and signed by all the delegates from the different provinces.

The plan was later presented to the English Parliament and in March 1867, the Act, which we now know as the British North America Act was passed, forming the Dominion of Canada. It was composed of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Upper and Lower Canada, now Quebec and Ontario.

But in such crises great leaders sometimes come to the fore, and in 1864 three great Canadian statesmen came to the service of their government. A coalition, the Great Coalition of June, 1864 was made possible and thus became the first step toward confederation. In the Coalition George Brown joined hands with John A. Macdonald and George Etienne Cartier in plans for a federal union of the two provinces in matters of common concern such as common defence. The provincial governments would retain control of many matters, principally of local interest, such as education. They also agreed to send delegates to the Maritime Provinces to see if they could be interested in a plan for a union of all British North America.

The Maritimers held their conference in the spring of 1864 and the Canadian Coalition sent their representatives to this. Thus began the negotiations which later resulted in the confederation of Canada.

At the next conference held at Quebec the twenty-two Quebec Resolutions were drawn up and signed by all the delegates from the different provinces.

The plan was later presented to the English Parliament and in March 1867, the Act, which we now know as the British North America Act was passed, forming the Dominion of Canada. It was composed of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Upper and Lower Canada, now Quebec and Ontario.

Provisions were made for the admission of any provinces which decided to come in later. It was a unique piece of work in that even though it was planned in consultation with the British government, yet it was in fact the handwork of the colonial delegates to London.

Thus we see that confederation in Canada was the work of opportunists who seized upon the development of a few short years to create another constitutional government in North America. But their constitutional government was gained by coöperation and insistence of the British government, who now feared their loss to the ever enlarging United States.

Canada's federation was aided by an awakened interest by Great Britain of her colonies. This interest was stimulated by the revolt of the American colonies and by sympathetic Englishmen such as the elder Pitt, Edmund Burke and Lord Durham.

Our federation was gained by resort to arms and revolution on the part of England's first colonies, after her failure to understand these colonies and their economic and political life. America's bold move to self government was stimulated by an outside fear of a French barrier shutting them off from their western lands and rivers by the rulings of the Quebec Act. It was originally put in motion

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CHAPTER VI

by the interference of England in their trade by controls and taxes on their imports and exports, an England that did not understand the colonial neophytes and the ways of other successful colonial empires. America was the proving ground for English colonial experiment. Hence England lost her thirteen colonies. Canada was the outgrowth of a broadened and wiser English colonial policy, and consequently she remained in the Empire, and she has blossomed into one of the strongest members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The two movements, however, also varied in a striking manner, such as the difference in the time elements of each migration, and the political development which each caused in its own nation.

The Westward Movement in the sister countries of Canada and the United States can readily be looked upon as a continuation of the westward movement from Europe which started in the colonies with the foundation of Jamestown, and in Canada with the first settlement at Port Royal.

These were the first outposts for a Europe determined upon extending its influence to new lands. These were the bases for new westward movements which would not stop until the boundaries of both countries had been pushed back and the early pioneers had reached the end of the West - the Pacific Ocean.

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CHAPTER VI

The Westward Expansions of Canada and the United States

The western development of Canada and the United States was similar in many ways, such as the goal of the adventures, the crowded conditions in the eastern part of each country, and influx of immigrants from abroad particularly those from the British Isles who were the majority of emigrants entering both nations, and the new found wealth in the west of each nation.

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They would not stop until both countries had awakened to a new found strength, which was unknown before their western discoveries. Common elements like Spring wheat in Western Canada and North Dakota, gold in California and British Columbia, oil in California and Alberta, and the acquisition of raw materials all helped create healthy national economies and made them two of the world's wealthiest nations in natural resources.

The opening of the West in the United States preceded that of our continental neighbor by about a century. One of the chief reasons for this earlier development in the United States can be traced to the easier gateways connecting the Western and Eastern seabords in the United States, as compared to the insurmountable natural barriers which the Canadian Shield presented to the Canadians.

The Hudson River, the Susquehanna River, Potomac River and the Cumberland Gap served as excellent gateways for the anxious settlers to pass through in their trek westward in America. In fact the presence of the Laurentian Shield, with its prohibitive barrier, helped the Westward Movement in the United States to no small degree because it diverted the streams of Canadian migrants seeking new lands, new fortunes and new honors southward into the United States. Hence they became part of our own Westward Movement.

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nineteenth century even though the barriers to a new West had not been broken in Canada, the population, nevertheless, increased in the same proportion as in the United States.¹ Yet the greater part of this population was pent up on the Eastern seaboard of Canada and the Maritime Provinces, while the extension of new settlements was confined to a relatively narrow region east of the Lakes. During the same period of influx of Europeans, the United States doubled its settled area and had pushed their westward bounds to Minnesota in the north and Texas in the south.²

Other factors over and above better gateways helped the surge to the West in the United States. Religious persecution and theocratic government, in the early American colonies were further irritants to discontented people who wished a new way to practice their own religious beliefs in their own personal manner. Later, the Mormons were one group which pushed west in search of this religious freedom, while many Catholics also followed the routes west for this same reason.

Religious friction was not prevalent in Canada at this time and therefore did not contribute to their desire to go westward. There were Protestant Populations in the Maritime provinces and Upper Canada, while the Catholic population

1 A. L. Burt A Short History of Canada for Americans p. 130
2 Ibid pp. 130-131

was located in Lower Canada. All these were separated by natural barriers and each was allowed complete religious freedom under the Quebec Act of 1774. Hence there was little if any religious friction.

The make-up of the greater part of Canada during these years also can help to explain the slowness of the generation of a movement westward in Canada.

The French Canadians have a unique habit of enjoying life to its fullest. Possessing a comfortable home, sufficient to eat and wear, his church and friends and the average French Canadian was satisfied. He had no desires to gain any more of this world's wealth, but rather was satisfied to enjoy life along the neatly trimmed banks of the St. Lawrence river. Americans are not of the same philosophy. Most of them do not enjoy life to the full extent of the French Canadian, and the extra personal gain to be made in the New West was a terrific magnetic power that drew many of them from their new homes.

Another point to be remembered in comparing the expanding frontiers of the two nations is the great benefits the railroads played in the prodigious westward movement in the United States.

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on their free land grants from the government. They spent thousand of dollars in the United States, Canada and Europe³ soliciting new settlers for the lands of the West. This had a great impact on the movement in the United States because it appealed to people who had very little of this world's goods and offered them fabulous stories of the Golden West and its unlimited opportunities.

In Canada the railroads did not do the promotive work that they did in the United States but rather the government itself subsidized the promotion of the "glories" of the West of Canada with such acts as the "Great Lone Land Grant" of 1869, and the subsidization of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, with British, European and Canadian funds.⁴ In light of this government subsidization it must be remembered that at this time the confederation in the Dominion of Canada, now only two years old, was fighting to build the west stronger and connect the west and far west by bonds of steel rails with the east, as had been promised to British Columbia when she entered the confederation.

In the United States, moreover, the development and expansion of the west was a continuous act from its inception

3. D. S. Muzzey A History of Our Own Country Ginn & Co; 1942 p. 173

4. A. G. Bradley Canada Henry Holt & Co; 1927 p. 231

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to its fulfillment which was roughly in 1890. This can be attributed to the new discovery of natural resources and the blazing of new trails for trade like the Santa Fe and Oregon. The desire of the manufacturing east to sell its products and get needed raw material at a cheaper rate also helped greatly. For the United States had markets at both ends of its boundaries. While Canada, due to the fact that it was wholly an agricultural land, it did not have the motivating passion and financial aid of the manufacturers to stimulate westward growth and expansion, while in Canada the little of the West they had seen on the fringe of the Great Plains had been a disappointment and hence they had no commercial speculation to push them any farther westward.

Canada's Westward Movement took place in two stages.

The first was the temporary boom of 1861. The new west was discovered and slight trickles of immigration started westward. But high prices and inflation caused economic repercussions, not only in the West, but also in the Eastern parts of Canada and caused the dissemination of false stories about western Canada. These stories discouraged the people from further expansion into the western plains. Canadians then migrated south to the United States and joined the Westward Movement in the United States.

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of the Canadian lands, and the natural resources of the land became truly appraised by outside nations. Then the Canadian Northerners really woke up. In the following decade the population of Canada tripled its previous figure.⁵

The government under the guidance of Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, started a gigantic advertising campaign. In the United States alone Sifton put advertisements in five to six thousand weekly and daily newspapers and distributed millions of booklets and brought trainloads of homeseekers to see the land for themselves. Soon the trickle of settlers from the United States became a stream.

For decades Canada had been losing to her neighbor, now the tide was changed.

Between the years 1897 and 1914 of almost three million immigrants to Canada nearly one third were Americans.⁶

Another one third came from Britain and the balance was made up principally of Scandinavians, Germans, French and Slavs.

It was the fourth great immigration in Canadian history, and marked a new era in Canadian history.⁷

After the first World War, the drift of many Canadians into the industrial life of the United States serves to point out the manner in which the

5 Ibid p. 236

6 G. W. Brown Building the Canadian Nation p. 367

7 Ibid p. 256

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people have freely crossed the international borders during the existence of the two nations. Many people have left one nation and settled in the other and thus have created better understanding because of this free intercourse. The people of both countries have thus learned the remarkable similarities that exist between them and have made cultural interfusion a reality. They realize that they share in the same products of agriculture and industry. They realize too that they eat the same foods, use the same machines and are familiar with the same trademarks.

"Today the people of both nations listen to many of the same radio programs, see the same motion pictures and read the same books and magazines. Today in the United States, Canadians are the third largest group of those who were born outside her boundaries. In Canada Americans compose the second largest group of those born outside the confines of the Dominion." ⁸ Such a distribution of population of the two nations within each other's borders has done much to fashion in the two nations a pattern of life which is very similar not only in the democratic convictions harbored by each, but also because of the realization of the common goal for the future.

8 The Canada-United States Committee on Education and Education for Mutual Friendship between Canada and U. S.
p. 5

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These discoveries of new national horizons, new natural resources, new and better means of transportation which the west developed and accelerated have aided to the physical strength of the two countries and aided immeasurably in the attainment of their individual maturities.

During these periods much land was added to the then existing countries of Canada and the United States.

In the first westward movement in Canada, the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island were added to the growing Dominion.

In the second movement westward the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed and joined to the now complete Canadian confederation of provinces.

In the United States the westward push was responsible for Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase. The foundation and annexation of Texas, California and the Southwest, the acquisition of the Oregon Country and the purchase of Alaska from the Russian government also can be attributed to the westward movement. That the "Westward Movement" did not always proceed in a westerly direction may be best illustrated in the United States by the acquisition of Texas and in Canada by Prince Edward Island joining the Dominion.

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Today the frontier of America and well defined and the westward movement has seen its course, but in Canada

there are new frontiers to be pushed back and new resources to be discovered.

The era of the Golden West has played its part, however, in the formation in Canadian and American minds of the common purposes that exist among the people of the two democracies.

Both have become stronger through the acquisition of many varied stocks of European people. They have brought with them varying cultural, religious and racial diversities which have added more depth and richness to their common heritage. They have showed to Europe and to the world that these differences of culture, race and religion are purely accidental to a peaceful world. This they proved in their reception and assimilation of these groups into their new homes in Canada and America. The various outstanding contributions to our way of life from each of these representative groups have also served to show the merit of such an assimilation of varied stocks.

The last open war between the two nations was the War of 1812. The treaty of Ghent which concluded the war, marked the close of two centuries of unfriendly relations between these two North American neighbors.

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CHAPTER VII

Canadian-American Relations

The Canadian-American boundary line is one of the longest in the world - over three thousand miles. The fact that it is an unfortified boundary, which in this age, merits some consideration. But this boundary line is in fact more than just a dividing line between two nations. It is a symbol of mutual understanding and good will. Therefore, being more than just a physical entity the people of the two nations should endeavor to learn well the history of the nation on the other side of the border, and thus preserve the fine relations which now exist.

Canada and the United States have not always been such cooperative friends as they are today. It would hardly be reasonable to expect two countries enjoying the contiguity that the Dominion and America enjoy would always maintain perfect peace with each other - and they have not.

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as the two groups struggled to dominate the fur trade of the Ohio Valley.

When the American Revolution began it was the American colonials and the British regulars that continued the continental fighting, featured by many raids across the international boundary and it was to Canada that tens of thousands of Loyalists, or Tories, fled for refuge.

During the Civil War, between the States, some British elements favored the Confederate cause and rendered aid to the South. This created strong feeling in the States and some of the extremists favored drastic action in retaliation.¹ In all fairness to the Canadians, however, it must be pointed out that 40,000 Canadians enlisted for the cause of the North and helped to preserve the tottering² democracy.

Shortly after this period many Americans wished to annex Canada and make her another state. This provoked bad feeling on the other side of the border and as has been pointed out earlier, helped the formation of the confederacy of Canada.

Since the Treaty of Ghent, however, neither nation

¹ G. M. Wrong The Canadians Toronto: Macmillan, 1939
p. 219

² The Canada-United States Committee on Education "Educa-
tion for Mutual Understanding and Friendship between
Canada and the United States." p. 7

has actually interfered by force in the affairs of the other. This was followed by a series of peaceful settlements which were completed during the next four years. Taken together they form one of the most important chapters in the whole history of Canada's relations with the United States.

Canada and the United States have had differences over the northern boundaries of the Oregon territory and Maine, over the Strait of Georgia and the island of San Juan which is near Vancouver and over the southern boundaries of Alaska. There have been difficulties, too, over fishing in Hudson Bay and in the Atlantic fishing grounds, and trouble over high tariffs which have formed economic barriers between the two neighboring federations. But because of a common coöperation all these troubles have been solved without warfare. Canada and the United States have offered the world a workable pattern for peace and good will. Do we the citizens and future citizens of each nation make full use of this unique and exemplary pattern or do we simply take it for granted?

It must be pointed out that the disputes which were settled between Canada and the United States by peaceful means were not always satisfactory to both sides and particularly to Canada. For instance in the dispute over the boundary line of Alaska, with the discovery of gold

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in the Klondike, Canadians believed that the men selected by the United States for the board of arbitration were not impartial and therefore the decision was not fair. For the decision was rendered against Canada and the United States derived practically all she had asked for in the dispute. After the decision, feeling ran high in Canada because they believed the United States had broken its pledge.³

After the Treaty of Washington the feeling in Canada was somewhat similar. In this case, Canada hoped in return for the fishing privileges she granted to the United States to get a renewal of the Reciprocity Agreement. This she did not get. However, she accepted the treaty on Premier MacDonald's plea, "for the sake of peace and for the sake of the great Empire of which we form a part".⁴ Another example may be found in the Maine border dispute which, after simmering for many years, boiled up in the so-called Aroostook War of 1839. "Lumbermen from both countries clashed in the disputed area, and soon British and American troops faced each other across a stream only thirty yards wide. Fortunately no nervous finger on either side pulled a trigger, and

3 G. W. Brown Readings in Canadian History Toronto Dent. 1940 p. 293

4. G. W. Brown Building the Canadian Nation p. 383

5. A. G. Bradley Canada p. 183

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a truce ended the crisis. The upshot was the well-known negotiation between Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton and the final settlement of the boundary by the treaty of 1842."⁵

But the important value of these agreements was the fact that in all previous dealings there were strained feelings and relations between Britain and the United States but with each crisis and each treaty these feelings were being dissolved and a spirit of mutual understanding started to develop through their mutual interest and understanding of Canada as the third party.

This ill will and distrust between the United States and Canada was one of the greatest fears of the Canadians in this early national period. But tensions were dissipated as a result of peaceful settlements, such as those to which we referred. Now began an era of great and true international relationship between Canada and the United States.

In 1909 came the establishment of the International Joint Commission which showed how far Canada and the United States had travelled in this mutual understanding. In thirty years the International Joint Committee has never failed to find a solution and in most cases the decisions have been unanimous.⁶

5 A. L. Burt A Short History of Canada for Americans
p. 160

6 A. G. Bradley Canada p. 163

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In World War I the forces of Canada and the United States fought side by side in defense of their common way of life on a foreign soil.

In World War II the forces of the two nations not only fought side by side against the forces of totalitarianism but in doing this they cemented the ties that bind them even deeper.

On August 18, 1940 Canada and the United States created a Permanent Joint Board of Defense in which they made known to the world their determination to cooperate fully in "the defence of the Northern half of the Western Hemisphere". This agreement at Ogdensburg was a recognition on the part of each nation of the close friendship that existed and still exists. It was the first time the United States had signed a permanent military agreement with a country of the British Commonwealth of Nations. While for Canada it was the first time she held a treaty of common defense with a nation outside the British Commonwealth and was still free to stand by other British nations overseas.

The two nations jointly set up their defenses along the seacoasts. Their air forces flew from the same bases in Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland and Alaska and the ships of the two navies sailed side by side across the Atlantic.

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The advantages of working together for the benefit of both countries have been proven by the results. Because of them Canada and the United States have been drawn closer together than ever before. Each nation realizes that it needs the friendly cooperation of the other.

There are problems yet to be solved. One is the question of aviation rights. Air routes developed by the late war involve Canada and the United States in their future air travel plans.

Other questions are constantly arising such as the exchange of raw materials, farm products, and manufactured goods. But Canada and America has confidence in one another. Manufacturers from the United States have set up hundreds of branch factories throughout the Dominion. People of the United States have more money invested in Canada than in any other country of the world, while Canada buys more goods from the United States than from any other land.

The relations of Canada and the United States at present are built on a firm foundation. In working out the pattern of more constructive relations between the two countries, the machinery of cooperation must be made strong and enduring.

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The relations of Canada and the United States at present are built on a firm foundation. In working out the pattern of more constructive relations between the two countries, the machinery of cooperation must be made strong and enduring.

For this development, the free citizens of each country must play the leading roles. The democratic tradition we both enjoy entrusts the ultimate conduct of relations between the United States and Canada neither to blind chance nor to a chosen few, but to the full electorate. Wisdom for international action must lie within all individual citizens of Canada and the United States, and wisdom arises from knowledge and mutual respect. The future of the Dominion, of the Republic, and of the relations between the two lies in the minds and hearts of 147,000,000 North Americans.

1608 Samuel de Champlain, on his second visit, founded a settlement at Quebec.

1609 King James I of England granted the territory of Acadia to Sir William Alexander, who renamed it Nova Scotia.

1629-30 Port Royal and Quebec were captured by the English forces under Sir David Kirke.

1632 Quebec and Acadia were returned to France.

1642 The Sieur de Valbecque founded a settlement on the St. Lawrence River, which he named Ville Marie de l'Isle de Montreal.

1670 King Charles of England signed the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

1672 Comte de Frontenac was sent from France to govern Canada.

1709 The British invaded Canada.

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A.D.

APPENDIX A

1755 Acadia SOME IMPORTANT DATES IN Nova Scotia.

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1759 Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec.

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- 1759 Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec.
- 1763 The Treaty of Paris gave Canada and its dependencies to Great Britain.
- 1774 By the Quebec Act, the French Canadians were granted the right to speak their own language, live under their old laws, and worship God as they liked.
- 1775-81 The American Revolution resulted in the formation of the United States of America, and in the migration to Canada of thousands of United Empire Loyalists.
- 1778 Captain James Cook, British explorer, landed on shores of British Columbia, and claimed the northwest coast for Great Britain.
- 1791 The Constitutional Act divided the part of the mainland, then known as the province of Quebec, into two provinces, French-speaking Lower Canada and English-speaking Upper Canada.
- 1793 Alexander Mackenzie completed the first crossing of the North American continent, reaching the Pacific Coast of what is now British Columbia.
- 1807 Simon Fraser explored the Fraser River.
- 1812-17 War between Britain and the United States. Rushed Bagot Agreement at the conclusion of this war.
- 1836 The first Canadian railway train traveled sixteen miles from Laprairie on the St. Lawrence River to St. John on the Richelieu River.
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- 1858 The discovery of gold on the Fraser River attracted many settlers to move westward.
- 1867 The British North America Act united the four Canadian provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into a confederation to be known as the Dominion of Canada, and provided for subsequent joining of other colonies so desiring.
- 1869 Rupert's Land, purchased by the Dominion Government from the Hudson's Bay Company, was divided to form Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.
- 1870 Manitoba was added to the Confederation. The government put down Riel's Rebellion, caused by the fears of encroachment of western-bound settlers upon the lands of descendants of the early fur traders and Indians.
- 1871 British Columbia joined the Confederation upon promise that a transcontinental railway would be built.
- 1873 Prince Edward Island entered the Dominion. North West Mounted Police were established.
- 1876 The Intercolonial Railway was opened for traffic between Halifax and Quebec, according to the terms of setting up the Confederation.
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- 1900 Large-scale immigration of farmers from the United States was under way. Unoccupied western plains were rapidly being developed.
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- 1914-18 Canada fought by the side of Great Britain and other Allies in the First World War.
- 1931 The Statute of Westminster, passed at the Imperial Conference at London, laid down the principle of complete equality among members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Canada thus was given the same status as Great Britain and the other Dominions, owing allegiance only to their common King.
- 1939 Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Canada.
World War II began; Canada's declaration of war against Germany followed closely upon that of Great Britain.
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APPENDIX B

A LIST OF RELATED ACTIVITIES

Topic II

1. Write a script for a fifteen minute radio program constructed on common natural resources of Canada and the United States.
2. Make graphs comparing the area and population of the Canadian provinces and the nine largest states in the United States.
3. On an outline map of North America show the following common geographic regions of Canada and the United States. Draw in the international boundary.
 1. The Appalachian Range.
 2. The Great Central Plains.
 3. The Atlantic Plain.
 4. The Rocky Mountains.
 5. The Great Lakes.
 6. The Red River.
4. Make a comparative study of the province of Ontario and the state of Massachusetts, North Dakota and Saskatchewan, and British Columbia and Oregon. Compare them in geography, manufacturing, agricultural products, population, educational systems, and general historical background.
5. Prepare a composition on the subject "The history and future necessity of friendly and effective Canadian-American relations."

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6. Arrange and carry on a correspondence with a Canadian high school class. Exchange ideas on politics, world affairs, economic conditions and general impressions on life in each other's country.
7. Draw up a list of products which are exchanged between Canada and the United States to the mutual advantage of each nation.

Topic III

1. Discuss the role each of the following played in the service of his country. Attempt to match these men in comparable national effort in each country.

George Washington	Francois Grave (Pontgrave)
Thomas Jefferson	Lord Durham
Sir Walter Raleigh	John A. MacDonald
Abraham Lincoln	Sir Guy Carleton

2. Tell the class why there is a greater tendency to sectionalism in Canada than in the United States.
3. Trace on an outline map the journeys of the following French explorers in North America.

1. Jean Nicolet - 1634
2. Pierre Esprit Radisson and Medard Chouart (Groseilliers) - 1670
3. Louis Joliet and Pere Marquette - 1673
4. Rene de la Salle - 1682

Show the effects of these explorations not only upon Canada but also the early American colonies.

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4. It is commonly said that the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec resembles our Mason-Dixon Line. Explain the significance of this settlement.
5. Discuss how the first English and French explorer-colonists treated the Indians. Did the two groups treat the Indians in the same manner? Was the attitude of the Indians the same toward each group?
6. Discuss the difference in foundation and administration between the first colonies in Canada and the United States. Name and describe three great leaders in the early Royal government of Canada and three great leaders in the first colonies in America. How did these two groups compare both in their methods and their effects upon the formation of the two nations?
7. Trace the growth of Canada and the United States from their foundations, making use of economic, religious, political, geographical and social influences. Do this by comparison and contrast when possible.

Topic IV

1. Hold a round table discussion with three members of the class on the effects of the Québec Act on the history of Canada and the United States.
2. Give a classroom floor talk comparing and contrasting the fight to "free the slaves" in the United States and the fight of French Canadians for "equal rights"

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3. Explain fully to the class the reasons behind the breakup of the British Empire in North America.
4. How did the departure of the Loyalists from the United States during the Revolution influence later Canadian history? Canadian participation in the Revolution?
5. Read and compare the books, "The Rebel Loyalists", by Ralph Connor and "Drums", by James Boyd. Contrast the two from American and British points of view.
6. Give the reasons why in the American colonies British subjects no longer felt they could live under the jurisdiction of the mother country, while in Canada French subjects were more than pleased to live as colonials under the English flag.
7. Describe the influence that the fur trade exerted upon the tensions between the early American Colonies and New France.

Topic V

1. In a ten minute talk before the class compare the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 and the American Revolution of 1776.
2. Explain to the class how the legislative, executive and judicial powers are used and distributed in the Dominion of Canada. How does the organization of governmental power differ in the United States?

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3. Prepare a short play for presentation in a school assembly before all United States history students, pointing out the course a Bill follows in Canadian Parliament before it becomes an official Act. This will include the "three readings" and the "Committee on the whole" discussions. It will also include discussion by supporters of "His Majesty's government" and the "Opposition".
4. Write a theme explaining the part that the Dominion of Canada plays in the British Commonwealth of Nations. State her responsibilities to the British as a member of the Commonwealth and specify the limitations, if any, on her freedom.
5. Discuss the effect of our Civil War on the formation of the Dominion of Canada.
6. Write a letter to some of the agencies of the federal government which are located in Ottawa and ask for information on how they work. Present this to the class.

Examples: Department of Agriculture.
Department of Trade and Commerce.
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Royal Commission on Transportation.
Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial
Relations.

7. What developments between 1850 and 1867 stimulated the desire for federal union in Canada? How did they

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Exercises: Department of Agriculture
Department of Trade and Commerce
Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Royal Commission on Transportation
Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations

7. What developments between 1850 and 1867 stimulated the desire for federal union in Canada? How did they

compare to developments of federalism in United States history?

Topic VI

1. Trace the influence of the Hudson Bay Company upon the historical expansion of Canada.
2. Point out on the wall map of North America and describe fully all the geographical barriers between the nine provinces of Canada. Explain how these have affected the expansion of Canada. Compare this to the excellent gateways of the United States.
3. Explain the influence of European immigration upon the growth of the United States and Canada. Can you point out where the various nationalities are principally centralized and reasons for this?
4. What effect did the railroads have upon the Westward Expansion of the United States and Canada?
5. Compare the purchases of Rupert's Land and the Louisiana Purchase by the governments of Canada and the United States. How did each purchase aid the respective country?
6. Give a report to the class on the discovery of gold on the West Coast. Describe its influence on each country.
7. Point out from concrete examples in Canadian and American history that assimilation by either group to

concerns to developments of federalism in United States

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the other's way of life is not only possible but has produced excellent results.

Topic VII

- 1.. Find out how many students of Canadian parentage are represented in your class; in your city. Show the facts by means of a graph.
2. Read one of the following books that you find interesting. Discuss it with your class or teacher.
 - a. Burt, A. L. The Romance of Canada
 - b. Creighton, Donald G. Dominion of the North.
 - c. Crouse, Nellis M. In Quest of the Western Ocean.
 - d. Morton, Arthur S. A History of the Canadian West.
 - e. Roberts, Kenneth March to Quebec.
 - f. Ryerson, S. B. The Birth of Canadian Democracy.
3. Prepare an exhibit of newspaper clippings bearing upon Canadian-American relationships. Cover economic, political, social and educational developments.
4. Contrast Canadian-American border relationships during this century with border relationships between France and Germany. Explain the success of the first two nations and the failure of the last two nations. Does this suggest any remedies to you?
5. Prepare a paper in which you point out the necessity of friendly Canadian-American relations in commercial and military aviation of the future.
6. Prepare a paper in which you point out how the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter have been fulfilled

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Topic VII

17. Find out how many students of Canadian citizenship are represented in your class; in your city. Show the facts by means of a graph.

2. Read one of the following books that you find interesting. Discuss it with your class or teacher.

- a. Bart, A. I. The Romance of Canada
- b. Gieseler, Donald G. Portraits of the North
- c. Grouse, Nellie W. In Quest of the Western Ocean
- d. Norton, Arthur S. A History of the Canadian West
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4. Contrast Canadian-American border relations during this century with border relations between France and Germany. Explain the success of the first two nations and the failure of the last two nations. Does this suggest any remedies to you?

5. Prepare a paper in which you point out the necessity of friendly Canadian-American relations in commercial and military relations of the future.

6. Prepare a paper in which you point out how the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter have been fulfilled

for the people of Canada and the United States.

7. Between 1815 and 1850 there took place what is commonly called the Great Migration to Canada and the United States. Prepare a talk explaining to the class the sources of the migration, causes of the migration and the benefits derived in each country because of the migration. Prepare a list of immigrants who have aided the two nations by their coming to this continent.

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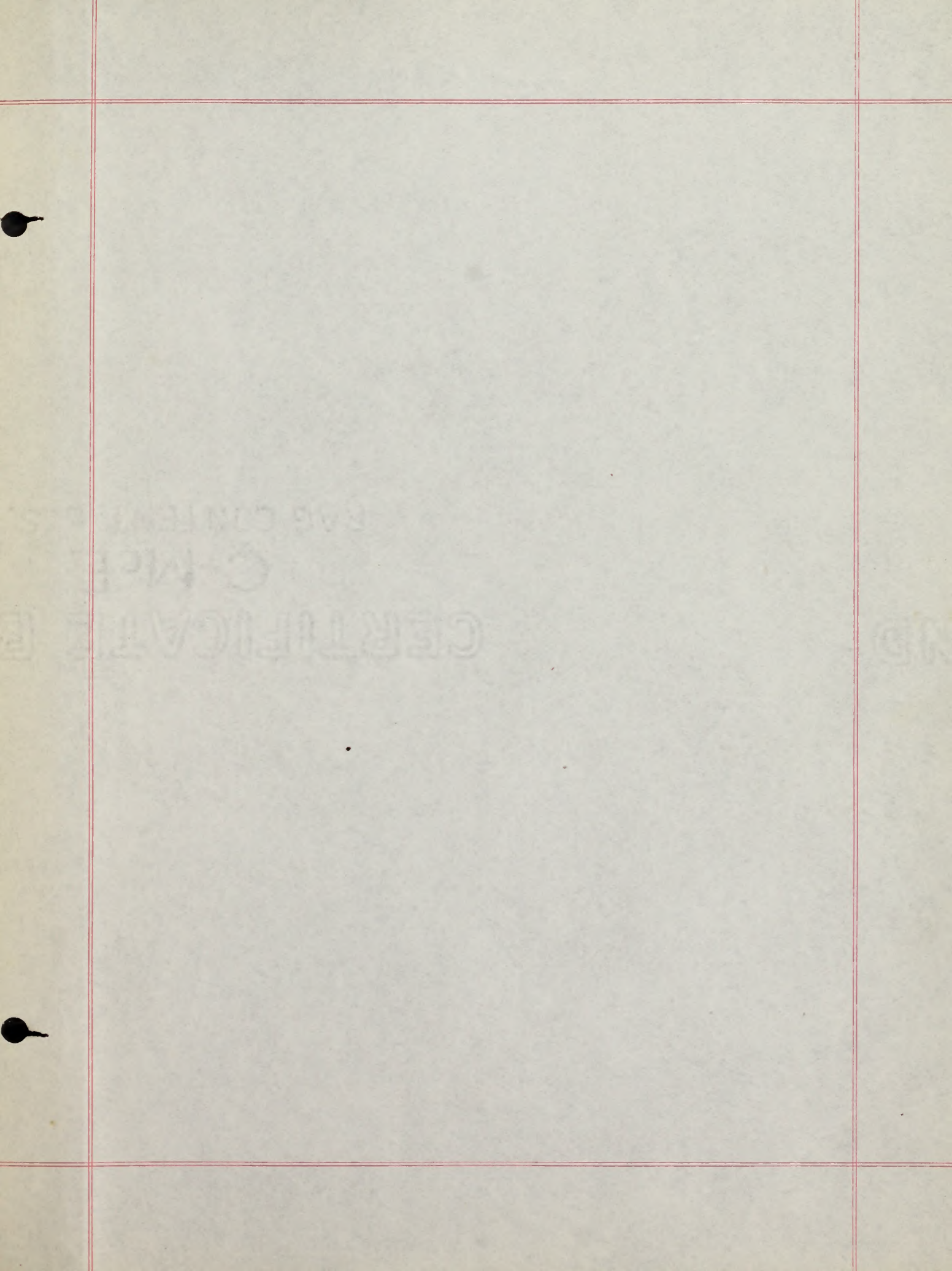
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